WILL THEY MAKE FARMERSA

RUSSIAN JEWS TRYING A NEW OC-CUPATION IN NEW JERSEY.

The Story of an Interesting Experiment-120 Jewish Families, Escaping from Persecution, Form a Farming Colony-Irk. some at First, but Great Progress Made -They Live in Happy Annrehy and Have Only Once Invoked the Law-Will the Other Russian Jews Do as Well !-Other Colonies Not so Successful.

T. Cable despatches from apparently trustworthy sources indicate that thousands of Rus-sian Jaws will be on their way to this country shortly. Banished from the dominions of the Car, and in many instances deprived of their property, these persecuted wanderers will be brought to America as the only country in which they will be received. Of course, the great majority will be assisted by the various Hebrew societies formed for the protection of the down-trouden race the world over. That means, to state the case frankly, that many of these immigrants will be assisted paupers. Their passage money, baggage, and means of

these societies. Before the United States Government will allow these immigrants to enter its ports, the immigrants will have to furnish ample proof that they will not become burdens on the American people. The only way in which that can be satisfactorily done will be by securing from the New York Hebrew societies interested in this immigration bonds that will be pracgical guarantees against pauperism. The Baron Hirsch Committee on the Relief of

satelstence after landing must be provided by



OR THE BOAD TO VINELAND.

Russian Jews in New York, with its income of \$10,000 a month can do a great deal for such of the immigrants as get into the country; but t has frequently been asserted by officers of he committee that this fund is not intended to be used to assist immigration, but only to ameliorate the condition of Russian Jews in

to be used to assist immigration, but only to ameliorate the condition of Russian Jews in this city. The only society that can be relied on to help the immigrants to land here is the Jewish Emigration Protective Society. The immigrants are likely to get their chief assistance from the Hebrews of Europe, especially the Paris Hebrews of Europe, especially the Paris Hebrews here to provent the immigrants. If they do get in from settling in the large cities, especially in New York. The squalor and misery of the cast side Jewish quarter is great enough now, and would be much ingreased if the population were added to by the green and helpless Russians.

The only hope of the latter is to become farmers, but it is no easy task to make them policy this. For centuries the Russian Jews have been compelled to devote themselves to rade. No other source of income was onen to them. They have now an unholy idea of the power of money: they want to gather it in the power of money: they want to gather it in the power of money: they want to gather it in the power of money: they want to gather it in the power of money: they want to gather it in the power of money: they want to gather it in the power of money: they want to gather it in the power of money it they are unused to manual labor, and last, but not least, they are averse to the discomfarts of farm life. Their own mode of living is not bound up with luxury, but yet it is not so rough and continuously tolisome as the average farmer'a flany attempts have been made to establish them on farms in this country, but very few nave been successful. Many colonies have had to be abandoned altogether after much money had been expended in the attempt to establish them; of the others, only two or three can be considered real successes.

Of the latter, the settlement at Alliance, in New Jersey, is an excellent type. In its history are revealed much of the nature and the ideas of these Russian Jews, and in their present condition are manifested the results of a few years of freedom from per

Nestled among the rich fruit farms of southern New Jersey, about five miles from Vineland, and half that distance from Norma, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, is the colony of Alliance, the most strange, curious, and ret quiet settlement in this part of the United States at least. It was founded in the spring, ight years ago, under circumstances very similar to those which now obtain among the Erethren of the settlers in their native land. Then, as now, persecution had burst forth with great fury, and many scenes of violence were, witnessed before its rigor had eased with great fury, and many scenes of violence were witnessed before its rigor had eased—families separated, property destroyed, women ravished and men murdered by bigored peasants and mechanics. Perhaps the Jowe were not altogether blameless for the outburst, and perhaps the property destroyed was not altogether honorably won, but yet there was hardly excuss for the cruel and bitter methods adopted by their persecutors. Had it not been for the more honorable and enlightened Russian Christians, the numbers of the Jows would have been greatly depicted. These, however, did what the Government falled to do, they scored and protected the Jews until the storm had blown over and then assisted them out of the country. The Government would not only not interfere in the violent actions of its people, but it attempted so far as it sould to prevent the escape of the persecuted enes from the country. It threatened with the terrors of Siberia those who asked for assist-



THE BARBACES.

ance from persons outside of the country, and not a few were caught and transported for life. The frightened Jews held secret meetings and established means of communication with the outside world, not unlike the underground railroads of the slaves of this country before the war. Subterings and disguises were adopted to enable messengers to reach London, Paris, and Borlin, and lay the facts before the prominent Hebrews there. Assistance was promised but the problem arcose as to what shape it should take. France, England, Germany, and in fact all Europe but Spain, were not desirons of opening their doors to thousands of beggared, ignorant Bussians, whose traits and characteristics had gotten them into trouble in their own country.

The Spanish Government, through its Prime Miniser, offered an asylum and assistance to any who chose to come, it being thought that these Jews might put new visor into the dying commerce of the country. But the pride of the Jews of London and Faris would not brook the acceptance of this offer.

We shall never forgat. they said proudly, the persecutions and cruedites to which our forefathers were subjected by the recepte of Spain. The horrors of the Inquisition of Ferdinand and Isabelia will never fade from our assumence. The land where the most preclous blood of our race was spilled in idle persecution can never shelter us again.

The Russian Jews themselves wanted to go to Palestipe and settle in the land to which their bearts fondly turned as the Land of Fromise, but the Paris Jews again interfered. Previous attenuits to colonize poor Jews in Falestine and proved disastrous failures. Neither the customs, the climate, nor the land were tuitable to this class of Jews. The Paris Jews again interfered. Pravious attenuits to colonize poor Jews in Falestine and proved disastrous failures. Neither the east proved disastrous failures. Neither the suboms, the climate, nor the land were tuitable to this class of Jews. The Paris Jews and faily that they would not have anything to do with the R

It was finally agreed that they should be to America. The property of the Paris Hebrew Millance municated with the Hebrew Emigrant Aid ety of New York and with other Jewish access in this country, and arrangements were so for the establishment in New Jersey and se for the establishment in New Jersey and so west of a number of farm colonies. If families started on their way to the New Milland the started on their way to the New Milland the started on their way to the New Milland to the started on their way to the New Milland the started on their way to the New Mand athor cities. All the arrangements the New Jersey colony were made by the New Langrant Aid Society.

The process of the Started Country respectively in the Milland Started Country for the Milland Country for Milland Milland Country for May 10, 1882, not one had ever handled for their new home they were greatly disap-pointed, and set up howis and lamentations similar to those described in various parts of

the Old Testament. In fact, it would have required very little imagination to make one think he was back in those biblical times when the Jews were a stiff-necked race all by themselves, and when, as now, they looked to the leaders of their race to assist them out of difficulties. The faces and expressions were exactly like those handed down by portraits of



THE PIONEER OF THE COLONISTS.

the olden times, and some of the ideas and thoughts expressed bore a remarkable resemblance to the expostulations and objections offered by their sneestors when they were being led out of the wilderness.

Some of them had come from east and some from west Russia, but nearly all had lived in cities. The land to which they were now taken had been purchased for them from Leach Brothers, lumber merchanis from Vineland, and they had aisoerected live long, low wooden structures, which they called barracks, which became the first homes of the settlers.

Each had fourteen little rooms, similar to stalls, and their appearance from the outside was idecidedly uncleanant. They were unpainted then, but have since been conted with brownish yellow usint. When the settlers got into them they looked like five big hives illed to overflowing with noisy bees. The necessities of the occasion divided the settlers into five big family parties, and for some time lealousy cropped out in plenty. A committee of the Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society saw them settled safely, gave them plenty of provisions for some time ahead, and provided such furniture as was absolutely necessary. They divided the land so that each settler had fitteen acres of ground for a farm and building site.

These were not given to them, but were sold at cost price and morigages taken upon them at 3 per cent. The interest payments have ever since been counted against the principal. An expert German farmer named Fred Schmitt was employed the first year to instruct the settlers in the rudiments of practical farming. He had a good deal of difficulty with his pupils at first, because they were thoroughly dissatisfied and disgusted with their lot. Many had been well to do the Russia, and their new deprivations were disheartening.

Those were very unpleasant times for the settlers and all who had anything to do with them. The committee of the New York society frequently visited them, and invariably went away disgusted and discouraged. The people for whom they were wasting valua



were beginning to tire their patrons, and they were made to understand that they must look out for themselves. The result showed the value of not pampering this class of people.

Driven to hard work, they settled down to it with a vim that was astonishing. Once convinced that they must work for their living at the work laid before them, they accomplished astonishing results. The farms began to improve very rapidly. Luscious berries togan to grow on every bush. The settlers left the barracks and put up individual houses. Vegetables were planted, and, with the proceeds of the first good season, horses and cows were purchased by the more frugal and industrious. Prospects began to brighten greatly, and, instead of certain ruin and degradation, the future began to appear bright and rosy.

But in those days there was a good deal of prejudice against the settlers among the farmers and villagers in the vicinity. This prejudice was only natural at that time, for the settlers were anything but pleasant persons to have around. They had not yet been able to drive out of their minds the fact that they were a batad and desired recombined as a batad and desired recombined and they were they are a batad and desired recombined and they were a batad and desired recombined and desired recombined and they were a batad and desired recombined and they were they are they were a batad and desired recombined and they were they are they were a batad and desired recombined and they are they were a batad and desired recombined and they are they were a batad and desired recombined and they are they were a batad and desired recombined and they are they are they were a batad and desired recombined and they are they around. They had not yet been able to drive out of their minds the fact that they were a hated and despised race. When they went into the villages of Vineland or Binghamton they never thought of walking on the sidewalk, but tramped through the middle of the dusty streets with their hats under their arms, bowing right and left in the most humble and abject manner.

never thought of walking on the sidewalk but tramped through the middle of the dusty streets with their hats under their arms lowing right and left in the most humble and abject manner.

It was almost impossible to get them out of this slavish habit. No matter who it was they met on the highway or in the villages, whether it was a tramp or wealthy man, they always behaved the same, showing by their actions a desire to apologize for being alive. Of course, these things accentuated the projudice against them in the oyes of the more ignorant Jersey, men. The children yelled after them in the streets, and the old farmers and residents of Vineland showed by their manners that they felt it a hardship that such an unprepossessing lot should be settled among them.

They expected confidently to have their yards filled with dirty peddlers and their poorhouses with paupers. The settlers knew no one outside of the colony in those days and made no attempt to become acquainted. When they went into a store to purchase something they always remained in the corner until everybody else had been walted upon, unmindful of their rights of succession. For a long time they could not understand how it was that they were not treated with a more open show of hostility.

They would probably have fulfilled the expectations of the farmers and villagers, and would have become settled inmates of the poorhouses had not the New York committee persistently endeavored to drum into their heads was the fact that they could overcome any projudice on the part of their Christian neighbors by becoming honeel, straightforward, self-respecting American citizens.

"If you expect os succeed, you must like one-commodate yourselves to the manners and customs of those around you; must like one-commodate yourselves to the manners and pour alopted country. These things you can do by learning to respect yourselves."

Constant reiteration of these sentiments finally had effect, it grew upon the settlers, were slowly that the prejudice anginst them may have posit

111. The New Yorker or average American who thinks only of the Russian Jew as a peddler,

pawabroker, or cheap merchant, would be both amazed and gratified if he could ride over the farms of the Alliance colony, as did a Sun reporter one day last week. To get there from New York it is usual to go to Philadelphia on the Pennsylvania Railroad and thence to Vincland on the Western Jersey Ballroad. At Vinoland it is easy enough to got a good horse and a driver who knows considerable about the

settlement.
THE SUN reporter started from Vineland early one hot, clear morning to drive over the farm. On the way the driver regaled him with stories about the colony and the settlers. He was a Jerseyman, and had had, as he frankly owned, his prejudices against the colony when it was first formed. They had disappeared, though, he said, in the changes

that had come over the colonists.
"Those Jews deserve a good deal of credit." for having got along in the way

they have. I remember when I used to come over here with the committee from New York in the first years of the colony I used to think that I never saw such a lot of dirty, low-lived people in all my days. They used to errowd around the carriages begging, whining, and making everybody sick. 'Oh. Mr. Henry, they would yell, or some other man.' give me \$5.' or perhaps they would say \$10 or \$25.

"That is all we would hear when we were over here. They used to live in the barracks then, like a lot of horses in a barn. They were buddled in together so that it seemed as if they couldn't turn around. Not one of them could talk a word of English, except what I have just said. They learned how to beg quick enough. I suppose they begged in their own ianguage, too, because they used to jabber like talking machines. It is no wonder that nobody liked them then and I guess the most of us would have been glad if they liad picked up their duds and got out. It is different now, though. They have got a lot of good farms, and are putting up nice houses. They are building all the time, too. They know lots of people in the towns now, and they get along very well with them. No Christians can settle inside of the colony, which is reserved for these people, but they deal with Christians institues are settled of the colony, which is reserved for these people, but they deal with Christians institues as they do among themselves, and they deal fair, too."

The horse was getting out some distance from the village now, and presently a man came walking along the highway, whose cast of features clearly bottrayed his origin. He was one of the settlers walking into Vineland. He was a sturdily built fellow, with massive shoulders, and a rapid, swinging galt that denoted considerable, physical power. He had a bronged face and short black hair, which was set off by a pair of sparkling black eyes. He looked the driver and the reporter squarely in the eyes and nodded to them in a tree, off-had manner, just as any other farmer might if he were of a friendly disposition.

"He is going into Vineland." Said the driver, to get some provisions, I guess. He is one of the farmers.

A littl that I never saw such a lot of dirty, low-lived people in all my days. They used to crowd



BUILDING THEIR PIRST BRICK HOUSE.

BUILDING THEIR PIRST BRICK HOUSE.

The men at once became interested, and came running over to the carriage. They watched the reporter and his camera very closely, and seemed to suspect that the latter possessed occult powers. They were very polite, but not obsequious.

"Who would be a good man to see in the colony?" asked the reporter. "Who could tell me all about the colony?"

"Mr. Bajuk. Mr. Lubiroff, or Mr. Steinberg." they said.

When the carriage started on they lifted their nats and went back to the blacksmith shop. A little further on a buggy came up the road, which the driver recognized as coming from the settlement. The horse was a sleek, well-fed animal, and the buggy would not have looked out of place in the streets of any small city. Two black-bearded and black-eyed Jews sat in it. They nodded to the driver as they drove past.

"They have got a number of good horses over there." said the driver. "and some of them are worth two or three hundred dollars apiece. They don't buy any poor horses."

The reporter now came across a curious sight. It was the railroad station at Norma. In a little square at this point were tethered a lot of horses attached to the carriages and teams of the Alliance colonists. Piled up on the platform of the station, so as to impede the progress even of foot bassengers, were crates upon crates of blackberries. The men were working like beavers getting them up into piles that could be easily put on to the trains, and there was a confusion and bustle which seemed strangely out of place in that lonely strip of country. The men had no time to indulge in curiosity, and therefore, paid no attention to the driver of his companion.

Some of the crates, which were open, revealed berries as fine as any that ever came into the New York market. Although the platform was so jammed, and the road was filled with teams and horses, the driver said that this was a faint picture of the scene during the busy season.

"It is getting very near toward the end of the berry season. The said, "and farm

farm.
Along the road in the direction in which the Along the road in the direction in which the reporter was going a number of buildings were being erected. They were all of modern architecture and some of them were exceptionally well built for farmhouses. One large brick house was in course of erection, and the workmen stopped to look at the carriage as it came up. The reporter, who had never seen a Jewish mechanic before, although he had been around a good deal in the Jewish quarter in New York, was surprised to see that all the men enraged on this building were Jewa. There were carpenters, bricklayers, masons, plasterers, and glaziors, all with their implements and all industriously at work. The re-



THE SOLT OF HOUSES NOW BUILDING.

THE SORT OF HOUSES NOW BUILDING.

Dorier storped to observe them for a time and noticed that each one worked independently, there being no boss. Each man seemed to have his own idea of how his work should be done and worked according to that. Nevertheless, there was no confusion of ideas prosented in the result, and the building looked solid and substantial in every part of it.

Alongside were saveral wooden houses just being finished. They were modifications of the Queen Anne style. The owners or builders had evidently desired to make them ornate, but apparently the expense of the paint had deterred them when they were half finished. There was a light blue and a Pompelian red paint under the caves on two sides of the house, but the others were pialn.

From this point the farms began to stretch out in every direction. They were all under cultivation and every foot of space had been put to some good purpose. Grape vines, peach trees, berry busiles, and sweet-potato fields stretched out one after the other as far as the reporter could see. All the farms appeared to be flourishing, but some were in better condition than others. Soveral of the farms looked as though somebody had some over them every morning to pick up stray stones, pull off dead leaves, and clear up the place generally. All the rows were as regular as could be wished.

The vines were located down with green grapes, but the peach trees and the borry bushes were nearly all bare. The borrying season was practically all over and the peach crop in southern New Jersey has been a failure this year. While looking over the farms, a man came up the road who was pointed out to the reporter as Moses Bajuk, one of the leading colonists. Mr. Bajuk was a rather kindly faced man of medium stature and a lighter complexion than most of the colonists. He had brown hair and brown beard and brown eyes. He was about 40 years old. The reporter had a letter of introduction to him from Judge Isaacs of New York, one of the members of the Hebrew Emigrant Aid Seciety.

Mr. Ba

in front of it. It was a small house, not unlike the ordinary farm house, and contained six rooms. A carriage stood at the door waiting for one of Mr. Bajuk's visitors. The reporter was shown into the parlor, which reminded him very much, in some respects, of the same room in a New England farm house.

Mr. Bajuk had evidently obtained his ideas



LUBIROFF, ONE OF THE LEADING CITIZENS. LUBIROFF, ONE OF THE LEADING CITIZENS, of furnishing from his Christian neighbors. He had the cheap lace curtains, white as snow; the bright patterned carpet, the black walnut chairs, the prints in gill frames, and the little glass vases to be found in nearly every farm

the bright patterned carpet, the black walnut chairs, the prints in gill frames and the little glass vases to be found in nearly every farm house parlor.

In other parts of the house, however, there were certain distinctive and characteristic features. On the door posts of every room wore nailed little iin shells containing Hebrew proverbs to ward off bad spirits, and the cheap wood cut portraits of Moses and Aaron occupied places of honor in the dining room.

Mr. Bajuk came in immediately to receive the reporter, and toddling in after him came three infanile bearors of the same name, the difference in their years being difficult to discover. Mr. Bajuk had come from Grodno, in Russia, and his family consisted of six persons, he had altogother 17 acres of land, 12 of which were laid out in fruit and 5 in sweet potatoes and other vegotables. He was the first of the colonists to reach the haven. He had been sent ahead to investigate and see whether the land was desirable or not.

Since then some of the farmers have increased the size of their holdings, having purchased in some instances more than double the original number of acres. When the colonists lirst settled some of them were sent over to Phinadelphia, where they learned to become skilled mechanics. It was these men who have since become the carponters, brickingers, and so on of the colony. Mr. Bajuk explained in very clear English the progress of the colony. None of the colonists could speak English when they first came there, and as they did not come in contact with their neighbors for a long time they had to rely on their own ingenuity to acquire the native tongue. He himself and many others learned to speak English when they first came there, and as they did not come in contact with their neighbors for a long time they had to rely on their own ingenuity to acquire the native tongue. He himself and many others learned to speak English when they first came there can a be a constant the self of the reserve was a general feeling of catisfaction in the colon



THE BELLE OF ALLIANCE.

did not think the colony would get along better if there was one head to direct its affairs, but he said he did not.

All were on a footing of equality as it was, and there was a spirit of fraternity which could not be improved. Each man looked out for his own affairs, did as his own conscience prompted him, and stood by the results. If a man did not act honorably, he was generally

man did not act honorably, he was generally shunned, and no severe punishment could be imaxined, and of having it thus free and independent of all law, but that had been the natural development, very few, and possibly none, of the colonists had heard of such a thing as anarchy, or understood it, if they had, to mean the style of non-government which prevailed here. To be sure, the committee of the New York Society and the committee of the New York Society and colony, but if had no governing cower and could only recommend to the individual settlers such changes as it thought wise. They remained at liberty to accept or reject them.

The farms have not all been paid for—in fact, very few have paid off all that was oricinally expended on them but large payments have year successful, and some of the farmers cleared as much as \$1.100 anciec on their berries alone. Considering their small holdings, this was a very substantial return. Although a good many of the farmers have learned to speak English, the majority are still unable to conv. These are therew. English, German, and a jargon composed of Hebrow, English, German, and Russian mixed. The jargon is used much as further and the substantial return. Although a gregon composed of Hebrow, german, and Russian mixed. The jargon is used much more than any of the others. The children are taught both in Hebrow had English. Only three stores exist in the colony, and these are small groweries, one of which also said dry a composite of the setting to the same and the sems very odd to hear down in the colony was established was to name the various roads cut through it. They were manded that the leading members of the New York liebrew Emigrant Ald Society is gratitude for help as a strength of the string to be a serious one through by the settlers themselves and made to connect with the require roads that had been established previously. Mr. Bajuk

to affect in any way the every-day dealings of the settlers.

All of them cling strictly to the Mosaic laws, and no meat is eaten except that of animals sinuspitered by the official butcher, or shochet, as he is called. In fact, the settlers eat very little meat, anyhow. They have not many cartle or fowl, and it is too expensive to purchase them for the mere purposes of killing them. The result is that meat is rarely eaten in any house more than once or twice a week. Mr. Bajuk said that the settlers have outgrown their liking for meat, and have become practical vegetarians. Eggs, however, still furnish them with a part of their lood, and the rest of it consists of berries and vegetables. Their mode of life is simplicity itself, and yet they have more amusement and society than most farmers have.

A number of the colonists who had pretty hard experiences before they got away from linesta still remember them and congratulate themselves upon their present comearatively prosperous condition. Among these the most prominent in the colony is Solomon Lubiroff. Heavith the other colonists who were the greatest sufferers by the persecutions there had been worse than in any other nart of Russia. Mr. Lubiroff had barely escaped with his life, together with Elias Stavitsky and Jacob Hosinsky.

After loaving Mr. Bajuk's place the reporter walked over to Lubiroff's farm. Mr. Lubiroff is a man about 40 years of age. He has a great deal of push and energy in his composition. Like the other colonists, he came over practically penniless. He had seen prosperous times in Hussia and had been agent of a large Virchow farm at the time when the persecutions began. His property was all stolen or destroyed, and he and his family lad to take refuge with a Christian friend. Altorether 186 families had been driven from their homes. None of them was able to take along any property, and had been driven from their homes. None of them was able to take along any property, and had been driven from their home. Vegetables and had to get out of the



THE ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUE.

THE ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUE.

house which is one of the most pretentious on any farm in that part of Jersey. It stands in front of the house which was put up some years ago. Part of his new house is used as a factory for he has gone into the manufacture of shirts, boys' waists, and summer clothing, and employs, when busy, 120 hands. He has contracts from Baitimore, Philadelphia, and New York. When the reporter came over Mr. Lubiroff at once conducted him into the parlor of his new house and called in a half dorson members of his family. The parlor was very neatly furnished and looked bright and cheorid. There were screens in the windows and a wide plazza in front. The farm looked very well with its berry bushes, grape vines, and peach and pear trees.

Mr. Lubiroff soon showed that he was a hustier and that he was a mbistions to increase his success. He thought that, it would assist the colony greatly if one or two factories were put up. Mr. Lubiroff thought also that, inasmuch as the main business done at Bradway station was done through the colonists, it would be only fair to change the name to Alliance. There is another station called Broadway, with which Bradway, he said was often confounded, and therefore it would be of advantage to prevent confusion to have the one known as Alliance.

Mr. Lubiroff's father and mother, recent arrivals in the colony, are among the oldest people in the colony. The closet of all is a man named Lubaskow, who lives in Schiff avenue in a handsome new house. He is 73 years old, Most of the colonists, however are around 40. Those who are older are parents who have been brought over since the colony became successful, while those who are rounger are the children who have been born there or who were born some short time previous to the settlement of the colons. When the reporter started to go away Lubiroff pressed him very hard to remain and take dinner with his family.

"We have nothing but eggs and berries," he said, and good mike but your are most welcome to what we have."

From Lubiro

The children repeated each word after him in chorus. Some of them could not have been over six years old, and the cidest was probably not twelve. The old man was a typical east side Pollsh Jew in appearance. He had a long gray beard, unkement hair, and slovenly dress. His house, a little bit of a frame structure, was a short distance from the barracka. He could not talk English, but understood and spoke German fairly well. He was the first person that the reporter had met in the sottlement who had that air of suspicion which is characteristic of the east side New York Jew.

He wanted to know what the reporter was there for, and when he was told, he wanted to know whether that was going to do the colony any good. He consented very readily to have his portrait taken when he was assured that it wouldn't cost him anything, but was disappointed at not getting a copy right away. He insisted upon pesing and could not be induced to get into a natural position. He eyed the



A TYPICAL HOUSE OF THE EARLY KIND.

A TYPICAL HOUSE OF THE EARLY KIND.

camora as though it was some infernal machine that might go off at any moment.

A short distance below the old teacher's house is a frame house, occupied by a man named behrman. It is some little distance from the other houses, and the reporter learned that Behrman was generally avoided by the other colonists. Behrman in fact, appears to be the only one of the colony who has strayed very noticeably from the path of reciting. He was well thought of at first by the other colonists, and married a young Jewish woman after he had secured his farm. One day a middle-aged Jewess walked into the settlement from Vineland and announced herself as Hehrman's wife. He had married her in Russia, and had left her behind when he came to this country. Of course, there was a row when she learned that there was a wife No. 2, and the latter was also somewhat indignant; but Behrman stuck to the second wife, and she also remained with him.

Some of the colonists sympathized with wife No. 1, and for the first and last time the law of the county was invoked against one of the settlets. Before any criminal action was instituted, however, 'riends of both parties secured a compromise whereby wife No. 1 abandonadher claim upon Hehrman in return for certain payments of money. After she received her money, however, she pushed her claim more vikorously than ever. This act lost for her some of the friends she had gained, but she was enabled to annoy her husband, and that was apparently her chief object. The colonists have not approved of the methods of either party and Behrman has had to get along as best the could without their friendship. He is said to he a very shrewd sort of fellow, and has done some dabbling in real estate. His wife does not live in the solony. When the reporter came down to his house. Behrman thought he had struck a victim, and immediately offered to secure a nice farm for him at a very low price.

The two synagogues of the colony are very much slike in outward appearance. They are alo

success, and a number of children had received prizes before the close of the term. Some of the children used to go to the public school at Lower Neck, but recently the State determined to erect a school in the colony, which will be known as Alliance Pioneer School, District No. 71. The foundations were being faild at the corner of Isaacs and Henry avenues

Representatives Strengthen Their Fences—



THE HOUSE OF THE PATRIABOR.

THE HOUSE OF THE PATRIABCH.

at this time. The Post Office is a very unique silair. It is a rough, unpainted wooden structure, with a shingle out over the entrance and a United States mail box also on the outside. Mr. Seides, besides being the Postmaster, is district clerk of the school funds and has charge of the money loaned from the State for school purposes. There are two religious teachers in the colony, the shochet, Wolf Levinsky, and N. Chiptiacoff. There used to be another one, a man named Randolph, who had a reputation for considerable learning, but he wasn't one of the settlers, and had been in the country a long time before he came here. He lives in Philadelpnia and only goes to the colony occasionally. During the regular school term the children are taught their Hebrew and catechism in the evenings at the houses of the teachers.

The cemetery of the colony is one of its most neglected features. There have fonly been about a dozen deaths in the eight years that the colony has been founded, and there is only one tombstone erected. It is said that there has not been a single child born alive that did not live, and as the population of the colony has been increasing very steadily, this is a marvelious fact. There is no doctor in the colony, and when one is needed he is sent for from Yineland or some other town. The cemetery is back of one of the farms, and is a very small bit of land, enclosed by a picket fence. Bushes and shrubbery grow at will, and the followist who are competent to lead the services at any time, and these take turn at acting rabil. Every one of the colonists, when he gets up in the moraling, binds a black strap around his arm, and, turning to the east bows repeatedly in the direction of Jerusalem and says his morning prayers. The strap is wound and unwound a good many times, each winding having its own significance. Every day some of the colonists go listo town, and they can be met in almost any of the villages around his colonists who are competent to lead the services at any time,

colonists was the marvel of the whole country side.

"It is wonderful," said one of the brothers.
"to observe the change that has been wrought in them since they came here. It is almost impossible for us to believe that they are the



A FEDERAL INSTITUTION.

same persons who went shuffling through our streets, more abject than any tramps, eight years ago. They are prospering and rapidly paying off the mortgages on their farms, and are all eager to acquire more land. In fact I never saw a set of men so land hungry as these are. The last time the committee of the New York society was down here, the settlers lork society was down here, the settlers crowded around them very anxious to get some more land from them. Several of the settlers produced fat wallets, and one offered to put up a forfeit of \$50 at once. In my opinion the colony is a great success."

IV.

There are two other colonies not far from that of Alilance also settled by Russian Jews. Neither one. however, is so flourishing or so typical. Carmel, which is nearer to Binghamton than it is to Vineland, was originally settled by a Jersey hotel keeper, who having made his pile in the city, and being tired of its man in the pile in the city, and being tired of the particular of the whole country side for years. Nevertheless, he did not attract man people there, and about six years ago Michael Helippin, one of the editors of the Asian, and a distinguished bilianthropist, concluded to found a colony there on the principle of the one at Alliance. He gathered together some two or three hundred Russian Jews and bought land for them at Carmel. It was his original farming colony, not for some some and the city. This colony is not what could be called a success. Mr. Miller, the hole keeper referred to, is the only Christian living in the colony new, but there are sixty families of Russian Jewa. Acardy all the land occupied by them was purchased by Mr. Miller. The colonists here work on sewing machines the year around, and except that they have nore room, more air, and the same had been allowed they are not much different from the same of they are not much different from the same of they are not much different from the same of they are not much different from the same of they are not much different from the same of they are not much different from the same of the gather and money and much patience to this project, but when he died a few years ago the colony was still in a very unsatisfactory condition. Most of the clothing manufactured there is of the light summer grades, such as sersusches and similar kinds.

Last January an alternat was made under the produce was to be sold directly to consumers would become suareholders in the scelety by purcinsing shares at \$10 aplece. The individual holdings of land were to be given to the society which, until grade also shorts in New York and Philaseiphia, and dairies, wine facto

Sepresentatives Strengthen Their Pences-Business Blocked by the Stampede-The One-sided Operation of a Holiday Bill-How Bills Sleep in Committee,

Washington, Aug. 16.—Toward the end of July full half the members of the House of Representatives were absent from their duties. Storm clouds had unexpectedly appeared in nearly every Congressional district in agricultural sections of the country, South and West, The political sky was ablaze with suggestive premonitions. The Farmers' Alliance was at work. In a few districts it had roared like a tornado, overwhelming many Representatives seeking a reclection. Republicans and Democrats had been served alike. In other districts it resembled a flood sweeping over river bottoms and carrying everything before it. There were astounding reports from Kansas and reports equally alarming from South Carolina Alabama, Georgia, and the Gulf States. Senators as distinguished as Ingalls and Vance were threatened. There were anxious faces in the House. Experienced vet-erans heard the whistling of the storm and knew that they were in danger. They paired with men of opposite political faith in equal peril, and sped to their districts to look after their political households. In some cases they were too late to save themselves. In others they are still struggling.

The rising of the farmers might aptly be compared to the rising in the departments of France at the time of the French revolution. Honest legislators, who had never failed in devotion to the agricultural interests of the country, struggled for their political existence.
In Georgia there was a violent gale. James H. Blount of Macon, serving his eighteenth consecutive year in the House, was forced to raise his umbrella. Judge J. D. Stewart was overwhelmed. Tom Grimes and Judge Barnes also went under. There were alarming re-ports concerning the political future of that prince of Confederate soldiers, Gov. John B. Gordon. The farmer: were making the fight for the Legislature with the intention of put-ting one of their own number in the United States Senate in the place of Gov. Joe Brown. Gov. Gordon had thrown himself into their ranks in the hope of securing the prize.

Such were some of the reports that reached the House. In Mississippi such tried veterans as Gen. Hooker. James Bright Morgan. Gen. Catchings, and Thomas B. Stockdale were en-

the House. In Mississippi such tried veterans as Gen. Hooker. James Bright Morgan. Gen. Catchings, and Thomas B. Stockdale were endangered. Brilliant John M. Allen received his renomination before the storm had fairly burst. In Alabama Gen. William H. Forney was seriously threatened. His loss would have been a national loss. He well fills Samuel J. Randall's place in the Committee on Appropriations.

In Kansas, Iowa, and Illinois everything is at sea. The political life of the Rev. John A. Anderson. of rough-and-ready Perkins, and of pertinacious Funston is at stake. Anderson is a born figher. His assaults upon the Pacific railroads alone ought to endear him to the farmers. He will be in the field despite all opposition, and if he must go, will fall like a hero. Then there was alarming news from South Carolina. The veteran Georgo D. Tillman alone was undismayed. He is a brother of the Tillman who is shaking up the political aristocracy of the Paimetto State, and whose obituary is probably already in type in the composing rooms of more than one daily newspaner. Wild rumors came from the Northwest. The sitting members were not only exposed to the blusts of the Farmers' Alliance, but were shaken by a school question that had excited the German Lutherana. This agitation threw the Republican Hebresontatives of the Badger State into a fever. It threatens their supremacy to such an extent that it is claimed the State will so bemceratic. The great Caswell is said to have been knocked out of a renomination. There were also cyclones in Congressional districts in Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, and Michigan.

All these rumores withered up the House like a sirocco. It shrunk to the smallest dimensions. The Speaker had difficulty in counting a quorum. Many an empty seat tells of the desperate struggle. Both sides find it difficult to keep the fines. Tolegrams are received daily telling of the fortunes of liepresentatives hundreds and thousands of miles away.

A quorum was found only when a vote was taken upon the most impossi

spread over forty-seven parce. There was a pusitioned over forty-seven parcel ove